NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE FRENCH INSTRUCT-OR. By Stream Pearl Andrews and George Carcu-ster. With an introduction and a Frentie on French Promociation, by Stream Pearl Andrews. 12mo., pp. 469. D. Appleton & Co.

The claims put forth for this manual in the able Introductory Essay cannot fail to attract the attention of the lovers of philology. It professes to be not only a new treatise, but a new method; not only an improvement on previous systems, but an original and revolutionary system in itself, combining the excellences of former modes with peculiar and radical advantages of its own. Since the publication of the oral em of Manesca, some twenty years ago, nothing of such high pretensions has appeared in this department of education. The labors of Manesca, subsequently appropriated by Ollendorff and applied to various Eu ropean languages, gave a powerful impulse to the study of foreign tongues. The characteristic feature of Manesca's plan—the repetition of question and auswer in practical oral exercises—has been adopted in nearly all academic courses of instruction in the modon languages. This feature is retained in the present work, with due credit to its author. But the order in which the materials of the language are here presented to the learner is both novel and judicious. This is the leading distinction of Mr. Andrews's system, and it seems well adapted to facilitate the labor of acquiring the French and other languages of modern Europe.

It is assumed in this volume, that, notwithstanding Mancaca's improvement upon the old grammatical and strictly analytic methods, there was still room for further progress-that in fact, while he discovered a useful mode of presenting lingual phenomens to the learner, the philosophical order of the phenomena themselves has thus far not been pointed out, and hence, the attempt to teach French, and indeed, all other languages, has labored under difficulties, which could be removed only by a more natural and truly scientific method. This method Mr. Andrews profeeces to have discovered, and here sets forth its prin ciples in their application to the French language.

The twofold authorship of this work, instead of proving an embarrassment, as it might have been in a less rigidly scientific production, is a guarantee that the claims of both the languages which are brought into comparison, have received ample justice, as respects completeness of detail and nicoty of execution. An international grammar, it would seem, demands the united labor of two persons speaking the two lauguages as their respective vernaculars. In the present case, a happy combination of talent and experience is brought to the construction of the work. Mr. Andrews is well known for his successful devotion to philological studies, and particularly for his cultivation of the principles of his native English. The other gentleman named on the title-page is a Frenchman by birth and a scholar of competent attainments in his mother-tengue. He is responsible for everything relating to the special structure of the French language, for the construction of the lessons and exercises, and for the minor critical notes. The system of lingual study, on the other hand, the introductory matter, the essay on French Pronunciation, and the larger philological notes, are the work of Mr. Andrews. On the whole, we think that this volume, in spite of

the numerous manuals for a similar purpose which are urged upon the attention of the public, presents a valid claim upon educators and scholars, by its union of philosophical acumen, and practical sagacity, its fidelity to the methods of nature in the acquisition of language, and the thoroughness and accuracy of its elaboration. The final test of such a work must, of course, be found in the experience of qualified teachers, but from such examination of it as we have been able to make, we have little doubt that their verdic will confirm the confidence of the publishers, who have brought out the present method as a rival to their own editions of the Ollendorff manuals.

A COMPLETE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER. Edited by J. Thomas, M. D., and T. Balbwin. Sec., pp. 2,182 J. E. Lippincott & Co.

As the basis of this important geographical work,

the editors have employed the Imperial Dictionary and Johnston's Geographical Dictionary in regard to foreign countries, while in everything that relates to the United States their own National Gazetteen has been adopted as the principal authority. Neither of those works, however, has been implicitly followed the statements made in them have been carefully revised-and a great amount of independent matter has been added from a variety of sources, including publications in the principal European languages. More than twice as many names and nearly three times as much matter are contained in this work as in Johnston's Standard Geographical Dictionary, and about two and a half times as many names as in the Imperial Gazetteer. Great pains has been taken to furnish not only full and satisfactory information but also the most recent accounts, especially of places that have increased in importance within a short time, like Melbourne, Victoria, Manila, Sevastopol, Kansas, and so forth. A striking feature is the evident care which has been devoted to the preservation of consistency in cases where different authorities have been used in the compilation of different articles. On this point, the most ac curate and patient editors sometimes fail through a temporary fit of oblivion. Thus McCulioch states in his Geographical Dictionary in one p'ace that the Indus discharges four times as much water as the Ganges, and in another that the Ganges pours into the sea more than twice as much as the Indus. The statistical details of this Gazetteer have received particular attention, and appear to be as complete as the nature of the case will admit. The publications made under the direction of Parliament have served for the statistics of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies; while those of France and Germany have been taken from emicent authorities, the Gotha Almanac especially for the latter country. A Table of Colleges and Professional Schools in the United States has been added at the end of the volume, showing at a glance the comparative position of the more prominent American collegiate institutions. The editors have sedulously aimed at a correct orthography of geographical names, particularly those of places in the East. In the existing perplexity and confusion with regard to this subject, they have adopted the plan of representing all Oriental names by the English letters which give their native sound or pronunciation. This rule, however, has not been pedantically adhered to. They have not attempted, in any case, to change the spelling which universal usage appears to have established. The orthopy of proper names has received the care which it demands on account of its importance and difficulty. In this respect the work will be welcomed by numerous readers as a uniform, i' not in every in stance an infallible guide, to the pronunciation of foreign geographical names. Errors of detail will doubtbe discovered by lynx-eyed examiners in this, as in all similar works, but in its elaborate finish of execution, its happy combination of fullness and brevity, and its substantial accuracy of statement, it is an honor to American literature, and admirably accomplishes the purpose for which it was designed.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN; FROM EVE, THE WIVE OF THE FIRST, TO MARY THE MOTHER OF THE SECOND ADAM, By GEO. C. BALDWIN, D.D. 12mo., pp. 888. Sheldon Lamport & Blakeman.

The title of this work was suggested to the author by a phrase of Carlyle's, which Mr. Emerson has since adepted as the name of his well-known work on "Rep resentative Men." Dr. Baldwin has selected one promment female from the different periods of the Hebrev history, regarding her not merely as an historic personage, but as a representative of important classes of her sex. Thus, Eve is made the type of the tempted or fallen women; Sarah, of the deferential wife; Ruth, of the young widow; The Witch of Endor, of the famale spiritualist. Several other Bible characters are introduced with similar ingenuity of application. The work is not liable to the charge of being an attempt to improve upon the simplicity of the sacred narrative by ous and fulsome rhetoric, as it aims only to develop the moral and spiritual suggestions which are

contained in the original record. The author does not

andertake to rewrite the words of inspiration, but to

express in his own language the impressions he has received from their study. His style is often diffuse, and enlivened by familiar and popular illustrations to an extent, perhaps incompatible with the starched propriety of grave composition. But what he thus loses in dignity is more than gained in vivacity and point. One of the most striking lectures in the volume is that on the Witch of Endor. The comparison which it urges between Sauf and Macbeth is rather farfetched, but presents a curious spenimen of fanciful

analogy:

Night overshadows the earth; but not so black is its gloom as the darkness that fills the soul of the misorable king. Of whom does he now remind you? Do you remember Shakeepeare's Macbeth? It would seem as if the immosal bard must have had the history of Saul before him when he wrote that terrific tragedy. Think of the parallel between Saul, the King of Israel, and Macbeth, the King of Scotland. Both arose from low stations. There was a time when neither of them ever dreamed of royally. Both were man of mark, but treacherous and cruel. Both were warriors. Both were munderers of their own guests: Saul in purpose was guilty of the murder of his guest David; Macbeth in deed, for he imbued his hands in the blood of Duncan. Both were the cause of other murders; Saul hade Doeg kill eighty-five priests; Macbeth hired a villain to waylay and slay Banquo. Both hunted the innocent, and slew them because of jealous recency: Macbeth slew the helpless wife and children of Macden's Saul hunted like a bloodhound Abiatter for favoring David. Both sought to cement their tottering thrones by blood. Both sought to cement their tottering thrones by blood. Both had evil spirits; the one in his soul; the other in the form of an ambitious, tempine bis soul; the other in the form of an ambitious, temping, murderous wife. Both came into desperate straits. Both were pressed by armed foes. Both were abandoned by men and God. Both in their dire extremity resorred to witches; Saul at gloomy Endor; Macbeth on the blasted heath, amid thunder and lightning, met the unearthly hegs:

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray."
Both died unnatural and tragical deaths by means of the same weapon—the sword. The heads of both were cut off as trophics. The injured Maoduff bore in triumph the ghastly head of Macbeth; and the Pallistines, the day after the battle, cut off Saul's head and

The same lecture has many interesting remarks on the instruction afforded by the narrative of Saul at Endor in regard to the current manifestations of Spir-

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN GOOD AND BAD MEN
By GARDINER SPRING, D.D. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. 417, 415
M. W. Dodd.

The religious writings of Dr. Spring are characterized by their union of quiet reflection, deep principle, and popular illustration. His mental tendencies lead him to the contemplation of abstract truths, he loves orderly and systematic thought, but he steers clear of metaphysical subtleties in his didactic discussions. He has a certain business-like way of presenting a subject, which is well adapted to leave a powerful impression os a miscellaneous audience. His printed works bear the marks both of the study and the pulpit. Originally intended for immediate effect, they are full of lively, forcible statements addressed to the popular mind, but they are evidently the fruit of profound meditation, and of a clear and well balanced intellect. In this combination of the popular and reflective elements, Dr. Spring is ed by few writers on religious subjects at the present day, and hence his productions will probably nold a certain classical rank in American theology The volumes now issued do not in any respect fall below the reputation of the author. They afford an example and a proof of the view just given of his literary position. Founded on a deep and consistent basis of doctrine, they illustrate decided convictions by the example of the most prominent characters in Scripture biography. In point of style, they are worthy of emphatic commendation for their directness, lucidity, and idiomatic vigor. Accordingly, they may be read with profit by lovers of good English writing, whatever sck of interest they may feel in their peculiar dogmatic inculcations. It is understood that this is the last work from the prolific pen of the author which he proposes to give to the public.

PILGRIM MEMORIALS, AND GUIDE TO PLYMOUTH. By WM. S. RUSSELL. 12ma , pp. 203. Bost Nichels & Co. Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.

An accomplished antiquary, whose connection with the Old Colony by the ties of birth and family, and a strong native taste for Pilgrim lore, amply qualify him for the tack, has embodied in this volume a rich store of traditions relating to the events and localities of special interest to visitors on their first arrival at Plymouth. Among the subjects of his fluent description and comment are the ship Mayflower, Foreathers' Rock, Burying Hill, Leyden st , Pilgrim Hall, and other points of antiquarian research. The volume is redelent of the Pilgrim soil, and reproduces in life-like naturalness the "very age and body" of 'long time ago."

A VIEW OF THE SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS CON-CERNING A FUTURE STATE. By Richard Whate-Ly, D. D. 12mo., pp. 299. Philadelphia; Lindssy & Elbhers.

Lv. D. D. 12me., pp. 299. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakistor. The contents of this volume were originally delivered in a series of lectures to a country congregation of the Archbishop of Dublin. They were published in the English edition without any essential change and are here reproduced in the same form. Cogency and clearness of argument, candor of statement, and singular verbal acuteness characterize this work, as well as the other well-known productions of Dr.

THE PRIEST, THE PURITAN, AND THE PREACHER By the Rev. J. C. Kyle. 12 me., pp. 366. Robert Carte

Bishop Latimer, Richard Baxter, and George White field furnish the topics which are treated with a certain racy unction in this spirited volume. The author is a living British writer, whose pungency and point are well known to his numerous readers on both sides the Atlantic. Beside the biographical narratives which compose the body of the work, it contains several brief essays in the characteristic style of the

TALES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. 12mo., pp. 344

Several of the prominent incidents and legends re corded in the History of England are here embodied in a simple and animated parrative, especially adapted to the entertainment of juvenile readers. The volume, however, is ne less suitable for the general fam-

SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By A.

A brief ontline of the history of the United States, arranged in a judicious method, and written with chaste simplicity of expression. The compiler has made free use of the labors of Bancroft and Lossing, selecting the incidents of the narrative with good judgment, and producing a useful manual for young pupils

Guy Rivers, by W. GILHORE SIMMS, is published by Redfield as the latest issue of his new and uniform edition of the author's works. It is completely revised, after the lapse of twenty years from its origina publication, but its illustrations of Georgia life retain the freshness of their prime. The dedicatory preface to Charles R. Carroll of South Carolina has some interesting autobiographical reminiscences.

A Series of Alphabets, by ARCHIBALD McLEES, intended as a text-book for engravers and painters of letters, is published by D. Appleton & Co. It presents in a convenient form for reference examples all the letters in general use, and is executed with masterly skill. More beautiful specimens of engraving are seldom seen, and no work of the kind, with which we are acquainted, equals it in practical stility,

The Word Builder, by RICHARD G. PARKER, is the title of a series of first lessons in reading on an entirely novel plan. The high reputation of the author as a writer of educational works will secure the attention of teachers to this new production of his pen. (12mo , pp. 118. A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf, by WALTER AIMWELL, is a new volume of the "Aimwell Stories," and like the previous portions of this series, is well adapted to young readers by its simplicity of

style, and its natural, instructive incidents, as well as its liveliness of illustration.

Sequel to Our Folks at Home, by EDWARD TOLIVER, is published by Charles G. Henderson & Co., Phile delphis, and sold by D. Appleton & Co. It consists of a series of romantic sketches, related for the most part in a lively style and with a useful moral.

A new edition of MEADOWS's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, edited by Felix J. B. KOESTLER, is issued by Roe Lockwood & Son. It is of a convenient form for reference, and is well printed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTEST-ANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

SECOND DAY - MORNING SESSION. THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1855. The members of the Convention reassembled at

2 o'clock. At 101 o'clock, after the religious exercises, the Rev Dr. HAIGHT announced that the Bishop would not be present for an hour, he being engaged in transacting important business connected with the Diocese. He requested that the Rev. Evan M. Johnson of

Brooklyn, the senior Presbyter, should occupy the Chair.
The Rev. Mr. Johnson took the chair, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the previous day.

The Rev. Mr. LEONARD moved that the subject the amendment of Article 3 of the Constitution be

ferred to the Committee on Casons.

The Rev. Mr. RICHNOND opposed taking any action in the matter whatever. He said that the effect of the in the matter whatever. He said that the effect of the amendment would be to increase the representation from the Presbyters. He was opposed to the admission of any more members who have not the cure of souls, because they could pass laws which bind the Rector but which would have no operation on them

The motion to refer was carried by a vote of 97 to 83. Bishop POTTER of Pennsylvania having appeared the Convention was invited to a seat within the

The Rev. Dr. HAIGHT read the report of the Standing Committee of the Diocesa. The report stated the facts connected with the consecration of Bishop Potter and of other acts which they had ecclesiastical au-

ter and of other acts which they had ecclesiastical authority to perform.

The report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches was then read. It recommended the admission of the following churches: St. Andrew's Schobarie; Emanuel Smith, Wesserlo; St. Peter's, Elenburgh; St. James's, Fordham; St. Paul's, Centerville; St. Augustine, Croton; St. James's, Caldwell.

The report of the Committee on the Episcopal Fund was read. The amount of the disposable fund reported was \$67,500, all of which is invested in bond and mortgage at the following rates: \$63,000 at seven per cent. and \$4,500 at six per cent.

per cent, and \$4,500 at six per cent.

The Rev. Dr. McVicker rend the report of the

Educational Committee. It stated that there are 49 students preparing for a theological course, 24 of whom have been resident members of the General

students preparing for a theological course, 34 of whom have been resident members of the General Theological Seminary. The cost of sustaining these has been \$5,000, less than one-fourth of which has been contributed by the diocese.

The report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary showed no facts of unusual laterest.

On motion, the Committee on the amendment of the act for the incorporation of Episcopal churches was continued for another year, and were requested to submit their report to the next Convention.

The Trustees of the fund for the support of Infirm Clergy were unanimously reelected.

The report on the Missionary Committee which was next read, showed the following facts: Receipts from interest on investment for the year \$371; from individual donations, \$662; contributions from churches, \$5,086.96; total disposable receipts, \$6,119. There are 69 missionary stations in 27 counties, and 51 missionaries. The expenditure for the year ending October 1, smount to \$8,837.50.

The Trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen submitted their report. The figures reported are as follows: Received from one hundred

infirm elergymen submitted their report. The figures reported are as follows: Received from one hundred and forty-two congregations \$4,742,23; interest on reported are as follows: Received from one hundred and forty-two congregations \$4,742.23; interest on funds invested \$1,332.15; balance in hand at the last Convention \$3,291.64, making an aggregate of \$9,366.02; paid to clergymen admitted to benefit \$2,025; invested on bond and mortgage at 7.47 cent \$5,000; total amount invested on bond and mortgage \$21,150. Eight clergymen composes the number who

\$21,150. Eight clergymen composes the number who are now entitled to annual appropriations from the fund, amounting in all to \$1,900.

At this point of the proceedings the Bishop entered, and took the chair. He proceeded to read an address, in which he gave a succinct account of his official acts since his consecration as Provisional Bishop in November last. Subjoined are a few of the facts: He had traveled nearly nine thousand miles, and had visited 172 parishes, nearly two-thirds of the diocese. He had confirmed 1855 persons, and consecrated 13 Churches. Four other churches are now waiting consecration. He had preached 180 sermons. Among the subjects to which the Bishop adverted was the funeral services which were held in Brooklyn, sometime since, over the body of a young woman of disretime since, over the body of a young woman of pute, who, with a young man, had ended her who, with a young man, had ended her life by . The Bishop characterized the funeral, under the circumstances, as a gross violation of the law of the Church, so injurious, in its character, so prejudiconneiled to take notice of it. The clergyman, who was in all things clee an excellent and faithful laborer, had expressed a deep regret that he should have been betrayed into so grievous an error. His ingenuous and betrayed into so grievous an error. His logentous and frank acknowledgment of his error had been regarded by him as full and satisfactory. The address also adverted to the fact of the Rev. Homer Wheaton having professed the faith of Rome. The Bishop dwelt at some length upon the fact and its bearings. So far from regarding it as an indication of the increasing strength of the Romish Church, counter facts, here as well as in Great Britain, gave evidence of augmented

strength of the Romish Church, counter facts, acre as well as in Great Britain, gave evidence of augmented power of the Episcopal Church, to the detriment of the success of the Romish Church.

The report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the support of the Provisional Bishop—a lengthy doc-ument—was then read. It reports that the amount paid for the support thus far is \$2,644 14. Balance still to be paid in, \$3,135 36. Appeaded to the report

paid for the support thus far is \$2,64414. Balance still to be paid in, \$3,136 36. Appended to the report was a resolution, in substance as follows:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Convention, an obligation ress upon the several prishes of the Discese to contribute toward finiting the engagement voluntarity assumed by their representatives, and that a Committee be appointed to make an equitable apportionment of an amount among the different pathless which, together with the available Episcopal fund, shall be sufficient to pay the Provisional Bishop.

On motion of Dr. Haight, the subject was laid on the table and made the special order for Friday morning.

morning.
On motion, the Missionary Committee was declared nranimously reflected, by acclamation.

The Convention then went into the election of officers, the result to be announced in the evening session.

The Convention then took a recess to 7 o'clock.

At 7 o clock the Convention reassembled, Bishop OTER in the chair. The election of Deputies to the General Triennial Convention was laid over to the

the General Triennial Convention was laid over to the next Annual Convention.

The following were announced elected the Standing Committee for the ensuing year: William Berrian, D.D., John McVickar, D.D., Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., Samuel R. Johnson, D.D, Hon, Murray Hoffman, Floyd Smith, Esq., Gerrit G. Van Wagenen, Esq., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq. On motion, it was made a standing rule that a majority of the members in Convention should be sufficient for the election of officers.

ent for the election of officers.

The Treasurer read a report of money received from

cifferent parishes to cover a debt incurred in the pros-ecution of certain clergymen for immoral conduct. The Committee on Canons reported on Mr. Leon-ard's motion for an alteration of Art. III of the Coa-stitution, for the admission of Deacons into the Conventions, as referred to in report of morning session.

The Report favored the admission of all Presbyters to
the Conventions who have been connected with the Much debate followed. Dr. Higher took strong

grounds in favor of the motion, contending that cler gymen in good standing in the Church could not be excluded from the Conventions. Dr. HALGHT opposed and the Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY took the oth Dr. Viston, Dr. Taxlor of Grace Courch, and the Hon. Murray Hoffman, also strongly opposed the Report, while Dr. Higher took occasion to reply to Dr. Taylor in defense of his postion.

A motion to postpone further consideration to the

next annual convention was lost.

A motion to strike out the 12 months' residence

A motion to strike out the 12 months residence clause was also voted down. On motion, the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee on Canens, and the Convention ad-journed to 3 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THURSDAY.—Mayor Wood in the chair. Nothing of importance was done. Reports were received and adopted, correcting taxes in several cases.

A number of small bills were ordered to be paid.

The report of Committee in favor of remitting, under

the law of July, 1853, tax on \$190,000, being the capital of the American Blank Book and Paginz Company; ec. on \$300,000, the capital of the New-York Oil Manufacturing Company; and in favor of decying the application of the Ocean Bank, for same, the application not having been made before second Wednesday in July, as required by law. Adopted. Adjourned to Monday next.

The Indicted Aldermen, -Aid. Mosen offere

The Indicted Aldermen,—Ald. Mosen offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner report by what anthority the buildend now in process of extension between Piers Nos. 34 and 25 East River is being improved. Adopted. Ald. Loan here opposed the action of Ald. Mosen to this only other proceeding of the Beard, and offered a resolution that he be requested to withdraw from the active business of this Board and from the committees curing the pendency of the indictment against him.

The Parsident immediately prenounced the resolution out of order.

Ald. LORD claimed the right to offer it and speak upon the

The PRESIDENT declared A'd. Lord out of order and would

The PRESIDERT declared Ald. Lord out of order and would not exterisin the resolution.

Ald. Louin appealed from the decision of the Chair, and contended that the proper course for the folicited Allorman would be to withdraw, as Ald. Drake had done. He considered the resolution eminently proper; the dignity of the Beard demands that the indicted parties should cease to participate in its proceedings during the pendency of the indictments. By allowing these members to continue in their places was virtually upholding them in their alread improper acts. The law did not oresume every man knoocent until proven smilty. These Aldermen would now be in prison but for the necessary amount of security for their appearance for trial, and common delicacy should dictate to them the propriety of retiring from the Beard of Aldermen until purged of the charges against them. He had no animosity against either of them but an imperative same of dury to himself and deference due to the opinion of the people who sent his and his collesgues there, compelled him to take this unpleasant position.

cony to himself and deference due to the opinion of the people who sent his and his collesques there, compelled him to take this unpleasant position.

The PARSHERN, in explaining his position, said that when the members of this Board were sworn into office, certain rights and privile ges were conferred upon each, which could not be taken from thom in the summary manner proposed by Ald. Lord. There was another way to proceed a next an accused member, and the only right way should be rewarded to. As President of the Board, he would, as far as lay in his power, protect the tights of each member.

BAId VOORHIS took the same ground with the chair, and denounced the man who was complainant against Ald Moser as a liar, and related some instances to prove this searction. If any officers should be indiced on the Joseph Walker salisif it should be the Mayor, the Controlles and the Street Commissioner. In this case he considered the indiced Aldermen the victims of a base conspiracy. They had as good a right in this Board as any of the members until they are proved suits. There were different objects, perhaps, in having indictments found against these three Aldermen. The Judges, Recorder and others had applied for an increase of salary Members and there would be a tight vote in the Board. If these Aldermen were removed from active duty the Mayor would then have what he desired in the City—the "one-man power." As far the indictments, they were probably informal—the Foreman, Mr. Carter, being, as he was told a non-resident, residies on Leng Island. The Mayor's add Mr. Jones' cry of "stop thief" were well understood by the community, Ald. W. Tuckers add if he had been indicted he would withdraw from the Board for the present. He thought the resolution by Ald. Lord was in place, and was opposed to the ruling of the Casir.

Ald. W. Tuckers add if he had been indicted he would not sustain, the Chair.

the Chair.

Ald, Fox was opposed to the resolution, but would not sustain the Chair. He considered the indictments to issue from malice, and Mr. Jones a tool in the hands of a certain party for a certain

purpose.

Ald. KELLY was in favor of the resolution, and opposed to the resolution of the Chair.

purpose.

Ald. RELLY was in favor of the resolution, and opposed to the position of the Chair.

Ald. Brunes opposed the resolution sustained the Chair, and denounced the neformers. As for Mr. Jones, he would not trust himself to walk to Shorwood's with him, for fear of his pocket-book.

After other debate Ald. Herrick made a long defense, and defied the Board to attempt to expel him until he was pronounced sulty by a jury of his countrymen. He felt that he was singled out as a victim of vengeance. With his ensury and persecutor the war was reded, but with him it was but begun. One thousand dellars had been offered by a certain party for any information upon which an indicatent could be found against any one of the Aldermen opposed to a certain functionary; but when the Court and Jury would pronounce sine (Ald. H.) guilty he would accept the invitation to leave the Board. He was, however, not accused of putting his hand into the City Trassury, but a distriguished functionary way. That official had put his fraud-stained hand into the treasury and stolen \$7,500; and it was for exposing this transaction that he (the Alderman) was his fraud-stated hand into the treasury and stolen \$7,500; and it was for exposing this transaction that he (the Alderman) was presented. As for the charges, he was entirely innecent of them, and would speedily prere his innecence and his persecutor's infamy. He had a battle for him however—one which neither he not the Board had an idea of.

The question being part, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand the judgment of the Board," the President was sustained by a ris vote of 7 to 7 as follows: Affirmative—Brown, Baird, Heffman, Voorbis, Steers, Briggs, C. H. Tucker, Negative—Fox, W. Tucker, Kelly, Caristy, Ely, Lord, Varian.

Adjourned to October.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING .- Thursday, Sept. 27 .- Great Match, \$1,000; mile heats, in

attendance at this track was large, comprising many of our most respectable men, who had been induced to attend in consequence of the great fame of the animals who were to contend. This affords an evidence of the truth of what we have all along asserted-that it needed but a proper entertainment to bring those gentlemen out who have a decided partiality for the sport, but who do not think it worth while to lose time in attending every match that is gotten up. The betting was \$100 to \$70 on Tacony. On stripping Mac presented an excellent appearance, and stepped so firmly that his backers were sure of winning their mone The third heat was well driven by G. Spicer, who tried all his efforts to win the race.

Union Counse, L. I.-TROTTING, Thursday, Sept. 27.-Double-team race; match \$600; mile heats, best three in five:

W. Peabody names Bay Team....... Received Forfeit.
H. Woodroff names Gray Team...... Paid Forfeit.
CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855-match \$500, two mile heats to 00 lbs, wagons and drivers.

D. Fifer samed b. m. Ksiy Woodruf.....Received forfeit.
J. Whelpley named g. m. Bell of Richmond....Paid forfeit.
This forfeit took all present by surprise, that had come to see a trot, as the well known speed of the gray mare has been ascertained. The owner of her was to blame, as Mr. Whelpley offered to trot the same racer. The owner of the bay mare said he was satisfied with the forfeit and would not make the match.

UNION COURSE, L. I .- TROTTING-Wednesday, Sept. 26-match \$400, two mile heats, to wagons.

Murdock was entirely out of condition for the above race; he has been off the turf a year or two, having been lame, and to make matters worse, had to carry fifty pounds more weight; he also trotted a hard race the day before. His owner showed poor judgment in making this match. If the horse had a chance, it would take a good nag to beat him. The betting was \$100 to \$80 on the bay mare.

FIRES.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST .- WARNING TO PERSONS USING CAMPHENE,

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a camphene amp suddenly exploded in the fourth-story front room of No. 186 East Twenty-first-st., setting fire to the building. The alarm was promptly given, but before the flames could be extinguished, nearly everything of value in the room was destroyed. The aparament was occupied by Thos. Morecraft. His loss is about \$150. Insured on his furniture \$400 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, but the policy is void in consequence of his using camphene without having the fact specified in said policy. The Company, through sympathy we presume, presented Mr. Morecraft with thirty dol-

The building was damaged to the amount of about \$40. Insured \$4,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Compaby. The property is owned by G. J. Hamilton.

A CORRECTION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Will you have the goodness to correct the mistake occurring in your paper of yesterday as to my having been placed on the "Retired List" by the Navy Board, as no such decision has been passed on me in any way by that Board? Respectfully, HENRY E. HOFF, Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1855. Commander U. S. Navy.

FATAL FALL—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at No. 408 Water-st, upon the besty of James Byan, a laboring man, who died from paralysis poduced by a feel received on the 19th inst. The deceased, it appears, was caming out of the house of a friend at No. 13 Carroll at, Broedyn, when he accidentally fell into the area and antained the injuries which ware the cause of his death. He was a untity of Ireland, \$2 years of ago. Verligt, accidental death.

CITY ITEMS.

THE TRADE SALES. - The amount of the Publishers' Association's Trade Sale, just concluded, is not far from \$300,000. The largest invoices were that of Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston, amounting to \$30,000. and those of the Appletons of this City and Lippincott, Grambo & Co. of Philadelphia, which amounted to between \$15,000 and \$20,000 each. The previous sale, to which the Harpers contributed, reached \$200,-000, their invoice alone amounting t . \$80,000. Within the morth past books have passed under the hammer of Bangs, Brothers & Co. to the amount of \$300,000, and more books have been sold within the week past in New-York than were ever sold in a week in any city before.

FALL FASHIONS.-The fashions of this season round which Summer's lingering bloom still delays, found their opening vesterday, and the milliners' stores all put on a gay and gladsome appearance. We have seldom seen Broadway wear a brighter look, and many of the labratorys of female decoration could not be surpassed in airiness of set-off and finesse of arrangement by any of the most celebrated of their elder sisters on the rue de la Paix or St. Honore. We were particularly struck, among others, with the beauty of design and exquisiteness of detail of some of the head-dresses exhibited at the beautiful stores of the Misses Joel, in Broadway, near 8th-st. We were especially fascizated by a rigolette made by these fair fabricators, after the design and to the order of Mile. Rachel. It was full of character and glittering with espiglerie, and so light and cunning as almost to seem wove by some fairy spider. If our New-York ladies do not fill the commandment to be beautiful, the fault will not at least lie with the ministers of the exterior.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND-THE COMMON COUNCIL CORRUPTION .- Councilman Cooper, one of the recently indicted officials, has made a complaint against Pete Palm, charging him with having sworn falsely while giving evidence before the late Grand Jury, in stating that complainant had endeavored to bribe him. The Councilmsn in his athidavit states further, that he not only never asked Paim for a bribe, but was himself urged by him to accept one. Mr. Palm on the other hand states that he never made a complaint of any kind against Mr. Cooper, and consequently never swore falsely against him. Mr. P. is at present very ill, and is confined to his bed.

THE ALDERMEN'S GRAND JURY .- The following gen tlemen constituted the Grand Jury under which isdictments were found against Aldermen Herrick, Moser and Drake, and Councilmen Healy, Cooper and Wan-

ADD DYRAC, ADD COMERTIME TROAY, COOPER ADDRESS, HAIR NO. 181 WATER ALL DAVID W. BELDEN, HAIR, NO. 181 WATER ALL HENRY A. COSTER, LAW-OF NO. 77 Fifth av. CORNELIUS SNITH, PERIOR M. PRINCE NO. 29 Union-place. Francis D. Fowere K. Commission Merchant, No. 180 Pearl. TROMAS TRAINOR, Saidler, No. 24 Broadway.
HARRISON N. BADEAU, Sash and Billuds, Yorkville. CALVIN W. HOW, Shoe Merchant, No. 21 Murray-st. James G. Moffett, Gw Firures, No. 127 Prince-S. ERSNEER PECK, Clothier, No. 74 Chatham st. HUBBARD G. STONE, Jeweler, No. 30 Highthay. As HIRKELEY, Oli Merchant, No. 53 Corlands st. DAVID F. BARER, Broker, No. 60 Wallet.
ROE LOCKWOOD, Publisher, No. 41 Broadway.
WILLIAM E. COLLIS, Ship Chandler No. 18. South-st. DAVID E. DEVOR, Bulder, No. 37 MacDougal-st. MICHAEL L. LEMAN, Stationer, No. 407 Pearlst, ABRABAN SASD, Drugs, 141 William-st.
BENJ. C. WANDELL, COSI, NO. 18 Ninth-av.
CHAS, W. FOSTER, Additioner, No. 41 Broad-st.
FOW'D H. FLETCHER, Publisher, No. 117 Nasvan-st.
GEORGE E. RANONS, Fancy Goods, No. 71 Maiden-lane.
BENJ. C. LEE, Merchant, (James Lee & Co.) No. 53 Broad-st.

ARREST OF PAWNEROKERS ON A CHARGE OF LAR CENY.—Mr. John G. Davies, jeweler at No. 12 Maiden-laue, in August last lost from his store a diamond ring valued at \$150, and yesterday discovered the ring in poesession of an individual who stated that he had purchased it at the loan office of M Laughlin & O'Neil, No. 41 Howard-st. Mr. D. then proceeded to the loan office and asked the preprietors where they had obtained the ring. They replied that it belonged to them, and refused to return it. Mr. D. then proceeded to the office of Judge Stuart, where he related the circumstances, and after his affidavit was taken the Judge issued a search-warrant, and Officer Spicer was dispatched to search for the ring, but was unable to find it, and the brokers refused to give it up. They were subsequently arrested by order Judge Stuart for the larceny, and brought before him, and then, fearing commitment, gave up the ring A further examination into the matter will take place

Suicide -- Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Third-av. and Forty-second-st. upon the body of Mrs. Martha Tenbrook, a native of England, 35 years of age, who committed suicide on Wednesday night by swallowing an ounce of arsenic which she had purchased of a druggist for the avowed soning rate. The testimony taken went to show that Mrs. Tenbrook had been driven to suicide by trouble, the nature of which, however, was not stated. She leaves a husband and family to mourn her untimely death. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Suicide."

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY .- Coroner O Donnell numenced an investigation yesterday at the New-York Hospi I, in relation to the death of John H. Landwehr, who was sho in the leg on the night of the 6th inst, at No. 52 Green wich at by one Tapprech, who fired into a crowd among which was the

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Roor's Photographs of all sizes are unsurpassed. Roor's Gallery is easy of access. Roor is at No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklia-st.

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Showing a saving of over 60 per cent by the use of the Regu-

lator.
I also combines other advantages, such as producing a uniform flow of Gas to the burners, thereby diffusing a better light throughout the entire building; and it also, by the prevention of the unders escape of Gas from the burners, renders the use of Gas much less offensive.

L. WARDEN.
Resident Engineer, Water-Works.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY .- Twenty Gas-Fitters o attach Kidder's Patent Gas Regulators. Immediate appli-ation must be made at this office, as we must keep up with our riters. J. L. Douglass Secretary No. 182 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS to let at \$3, \$4, and \$5 per month for the Winter. Call and see them to-day. N. B. MELODEONS to let. F. H. Nass, No. 423 Breadway. DRESSING CASES.—The compact form and per-

fect utility of these articles render them indepensable to travelers; they contain all that is necessary for the tollet. For sale at A. & J. SARDERE, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway [Advertisement |

If you want to see an ingenious piece of work-manship, call at W. M. Wilmarri's, No. 44 Maidea-lane, and azamine the new style of Pres and Pencit. Case made by Man, called "Lowwo's Parest." It is the most complete are angement over offered for asia. It is made of gold and silver.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 118

GREAT BARGAIPS IN CARPETINGS .- We have now in store a large stack of Fall Importations, comprising Volves, Tapesiry, Bruncols, Three-ply and Importations Competing Floor Olicioths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cach. Bith Bruncole M and M per year, event & Louissandar, No. 48 Breaduray, hose Grand w.

BRECKENBIDGE COAL FOR PARLOR AND BED BRECKENBINGE COAL FOR PARLOR AND BED
ROOM Use .—For a cheerful and brilliant fire, resembling history wood, the Breckenridge for excels all other Coal; it is from
from marping, and the sab is free from dust. A bewarding and
from marping, and the sab is free from dust. A bewarding and
from marping, and the sab is free from dust. A bewarding and
from marping, and the sab is free from dust. A bewarding and
is recessary of English or Scotch Cannel, and are quickly a wish
dry wood. The Scotcherfulge Coal is recommended by physical and the vicinity of the mine we sick cross fuel, for the
same reason that a hardwood fire is more desirable than ardinary
Coal. By careful and repeated experiments, the subscriber
found that two tone of this Coal is evan to these time free fuels.
Cannel. One trial was by making free in day least recomsuing the best of English Cannel in one and Breckenridge in the
other, boxing a thermometer in such a free fuel free free from
20 pounds of Breckenridge held the thermometer at 62 degrees
tonger than No pounds of Cannel. By careful inquiry, I find that
a chaldren of English Cannel is not, as is generally supposed,
more than a tur. Scene of the dealers is this city give 2,000
pounds for a chaldren. A chaldren of the Breckenridge, I suly
umps entiable for burning, is only i,500 pounds. I may be exposing some of the secrets of the trade, but the truth can is reacity wrong no one, and it may prevent a wrong to some.
Three-quarters of all the Breckenridge that will come to the
market this season is already engaged by the oil and because
manufacturers, and the balance would be taken for the same
purpose, but it is the earnest issues of the adventiser that familine make a trial of it, and with that vices it will be add as \$15
per tim (of 2000 pounds), and broken. It will be add as \$15
per tim (of 2000 pounds), and broken.

(Corner of Wall-st, and Broadway.)

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Are now acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in use. The reputation acquired by the Manufacturers,
THE DERYER AND FORSYTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
As makers of Fire Proof Series and Weighing Machinery, has placed them FIRST ANONG THE FOREMOST of American Artisans, and is slike creditable to its distinguished founders and to the Empire State.

sane, and is alike creditable to its distinguished founders and the Empire State.

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RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMP RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMTTION, SCROTULA, A.C.—Dr. Reese remarks in his Gastte of
the moenth, that the neme of Rushron has so tray been idensined with LOD LIVER OIL. by reason of his landab a efforts to
procure and prepara the geomine article for the public, that the
son creerves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL. The attempt to desrive
him of his legitimes celams in this particular, by a rival boson,
is unworthy of public favor and cannot full to be frowned upon
by blocal men of the profession. PARDERICK V. RUSHTON,
son of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, No. 19 Astor House and Na.
417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, THE NEW ELEC-TEICAL REMEDY.—OLIVE TAR IS INVALED AND APPLIES; Is NOT TAKEN. Cures disease of the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS AND SEER, Sold at Nos. 22 and 24 Now-st., at 36 cents a bottle.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.-Yesterday moraing about 9 o'clock, the Peck slip Ferry-boat Niagara was run into, off the Navy Yard, by a propeller and the forward part of the gentlemen's cabin was cansiderably damaged. The pilot of the ferry-boat reversed the engine as soon as he observed the danger, but the propeller was kept on its course, thereby causing the

Bold Robbert By A New Dodge.—The house of Mrs. Mary R. Base, No. 102 Citation-st, was robbed yester tag structured and the following circumstances: Two mest in a light wagon drove up to the house. One of them got out, and, whip in hand, walked into the front becoment door, whence he proceeded to inspect a cumber of the upper-story rooms, some of which are occupied by lady-boarders. On dosconding to go out he was met by Mrs. Bass, whom he saked if a man named Bennett resided there. She answered him in the negative, whan he wasked out, slammed the door shut, and was soon with his concession in the wagor and off. He had a bavidle under his arm when met by Mrs. Bass, but she suspected nothing wrong. Among the missing strides are a gold watch, a number of side dresses, sires and other articles of formic wear. A policemen was standing on the opposite side of the street at the time, and observed them; but it no ere curred his maid that burgisries were now perpetrated by the sid of a horse and wagon in broad daylight.

WOMAN STABBED. - Yesterday Michael Glos WOMAN STABLED. — I executed Michael the annual property of the Eighth Ward Police, on the charge of stabbing his wife in the nece with a kalle, and influence ing screen injuries. He came home the evening previous, and becoming irretated because supper was not ready, seized a kalle and made a firmer at hir. Buth husband and wife were under the influence of liquor at the time. He was held for example,

THE NEW HOSPITAL .- The rew County Hospital at Flatbosh is now complete, and the recently appointed plusicien. Dr. Baisely, has moved into it. It will be reasly for the reception of patients in about ten days from this time.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES -John Cowbig, who was sermaly injured by machinery in the white lead factory in 800 Fifther., E. D.) on Monday, died on Wednesday night.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

In the case of the United States Government agt. Rodman M. Price, Governor of New-Jersey, for default, now before the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, Judge Grier yesterday refused the application of the defendant's counsel for a bill of particulars. The suit is brought upon the bond of the defendant and for this reason the application was held to be un

пессывату. The Government seeks to recover for an alleged default of \$75,000 while Governor Price was a purser in the Navy and stationed at California. The defendant claims that not only is he not a defaulter, but that the Government is actually indebted to him some \$30,000 beyond the amount of the alleged default, but that his vouchers were lost at the time a steambeal

on which he was traveling in Alabama was burned. In the case of John D. Hagar agt, the New-Brunswick Navigation Company, (one of the former private and close corporations inside of the New-Jersey may nepoly.) the plaintiff moved for the production of certain private books in the possession of Wm. H. Gata, mer. This motion was refused, but the plaintiff man notified that he could subpens Gatzmer himself, and thus obtain the evidence desired, and could also subpena the President of the Company. Hagar was formerly a stockholder in the Company, hat transferred his stock to them at less than its value, as he alleges, they having made misrepresentations to him. He meks to ascertain its real value by an examination of

the accounts. The case of Goodyear agt. Day for violation of the Chaffee (India-rubber) patent has gone off for the term

The New Jersey State Temperance Convention was held yesterday at Trenton. A series of maderate resolutions was adopted, and several prominent gentiemen advocated an application to the Legislature ar a prohibitory law of a character as little objectionable as it is possible to make it—leaving out the search and seizure provision, &c. Confidence was expressed in the final success of the movement in favor of a prohibitory law, but a disposition to proceed continuals and prudently was manifested.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .-New Jersey State Temperance Convention.—
This Convention met on Wednesday, at Treaten.
The officers of the Convention were as follows: President, E. R. Badlock of Hunterdon; Vice-Presidents—
lat District, B. C. Tatem; Ild, John M. Rulon; Illd,
R. S. Kennedy; IVth, John Krahen; Vth, F. B.
Betts. Scoretairs—H. B. Howell, and F. A. Pitman.
The Rev. Mesers. Crane, Ely. Wilmer, and Mesers.
D. N. Wiley, and E. Bullock, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Mesers. Ruley and Graves